The Bombay Gazette

10,406—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. PEKIN ...	3000	600	E. L. Baker	18th July.
— VENETIA ...	2746	450	A. B. Daniell	25th "
L. NIZAM ...	1725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES ...	2984	500	K. Harvey	8th "
L. SUTLEJ ...	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th "
— MALWA ...	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd "
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 950
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS:—			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	28th "
GANGES.....	4100	750	W. B. Andrews..	11th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	1st Class. Rs. 600	2nd Class. Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 12, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class ..R 360	Including	I Class ..R 320	Including
II do.... 240	wines.	II do.... 200	wines.
III do.... 120	With food.	III do.... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
	II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples,	I do.	do.	115	do.	150
	II do.	do.	105	do.	95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 25th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains.	Tons.	h.p.	nl.	About
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700		29th July.
GALATEA.....	J. D. Allison	3,500	700		12th Aug.
ISCHIA.....		3,500	700		26th "

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular fortnightly intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1880.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 8, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

A CONSIDERABLE business has been done this last month, a steady increase taking place in the consumption. An interesting and important trial of Australian Claret took place at the Scott's Hotel, where a company of experts and others met for the purpose of comparing them with the best French Claret. The Wines were those usually sold at the hotel, and after carefully comparing them it was found that over TWO TO ONE WERE IN FAVOUR OF THE AUSTRALIAN WINE, which is sold at one-third of the price of the French Wine. We should mention that the judges did not know until after the trial which was Australian and which French, though the latter was the best that could be had and the Australian Caldwell & Co.'s No. 1 Claret.—*Australasian Trade Review*, April 12, 1882.

The above excellent Wine is on sale at the godowns of the undersigned.

Bombay Bottled ..... Rs. 18 per doz. qrts.
Australian Bottled ..... Rs. 20 do. do.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TOBACCO FACTORY.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of IMPORTED preparations, combining every DESIDERATA required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India par excellence.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
Manufactured Daily.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
of all descriptions kept in stock.

J. NEU...
5, M...DOW-ST...

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain G. Self, sails on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagiery, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Berpore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 14th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 12th July, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size Wicker covered..	7 8
" 00 One and a half gallon size " " ..	9 0
" 0 Two and a half gallon size " " ..	12 8
" 1 Three and a half gallon size " " ..	14 8
" 2 Five gallon size " " ..	17 0
" 3 Six " " ..	20 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters, in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome, 1½ gallons capacity	21 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra-cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool	27 0
	40 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs.	5-12
Do. Imperial Pints...	"	5-0
Do. Pints.....	"	3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KINLOCH'S INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 30 ; Pints, Rs. 16 per dozen.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S DRY CADIZ SHERRY.

A FINE pure WINE, full of flavour and agreeably dry. Its superior quality and purity recommends it specially for invalids.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY :
TEST TABLES
FOR
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.
BY
SAMUEL COOKE.
Price Annas 10 ; by Post Annas 12.

COOPER & COMPANY,
Bombay : Meadow Street. Poona : East Street.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club-house on MONDAY, the 14th August, 1882, at 5-30 p.m.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Bombay Club, 13th July, 1882. Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that CERTIFICATES for the NEW SHARES in the above Company will be handed to shareholders in exchange for deposit receipts on and after MONDAY, 17th instant.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, July 13, 1882.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY (FRIDAY), at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk Muni. Corporation, and Secretary Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th July, 1882.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a PASSED HOSPITAL ASSISTANT from Grant Medical College to take charge of a Dispensary at Manavadar, Kathiawar. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem, and house. A Gujaratee, either Mahomedan or Hindu, preferred. Applications with testimonials to be addressed to JOINT MANAGER, Manavadar State, Manavadar, Kathiawar.

PARBHUSHANKER D.,
Joint Manager, Manavadar.
Manavadar, 7th July, 1882.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay time), when the business, of which notice has been given to members, will be brought forward.

The attendance of members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
D. WATSON,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 14th July, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.
SUPPLY OF 800 JERSEYS.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on 14th instant, at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

The tenderers should tender on their own muster.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 13th July, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of CHAFF CUTTERS, &c., under Schedule No. 9 S, and COVERING and DAMMERING DUTIES, &c., as per Schedule No. 8 S.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on FRIDAY, the 14th July, 1882, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz., 2½ per cent., in Treasury receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 13th July, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that PIROJBAI, widow of the late Cowasjee Adurjee Javeri, MANOCKJEE COWASJEE JAVERI and NUSSERWANJEE COWASJEE JAVERI, the executrix and the executors of the said COWASJEE ADERJEE JAVERI, have CONTRACTED to SELL to BOMONJEE DADABHOY KIRAHOSUNGNA and NOWROJEE DADABHOY KIRAHOSUNGNA all that piece or parcel of Government land, with the dwelling house thereon, consisting of two compartments assessed under No. 30, situate at Bombay without the Fort, in Colbhatwady lane, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 225, containing by admeasurement 266 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the said Colbhatwady lane, on the north by the house of Pallanjee Rustomjee, and on the south partly by the property of Narayan Wassoodev and partly by the property of Govind Puley. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, gift, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. SHAMRAO PANDURUNG, No. 12, Forbes-street, Fort, as purchasers' solicitor, within 14 days from the date hereof ; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1882.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-8 per Tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.
MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.
SUPPLIED TO ALL THE CLUBS AND PLACES OF REFRESHMENT.

Quenches the desire for Alcoholic Stimulants.

Dozen Rs. 2-8. Two dozen and case Rs. 5-6.

KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Just unpacked, some splendid specimens of perfection in Sewing Machinery. Come and see them.—H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—Loose balance wheel, nickel plated or richly pearled, triple action, not allowing the machine to work on wrong side ; innumerable improvements. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CHEROOTS.—A consignment of B. PHILLIPS & Co.'s O. K. BRAND just to hand.—17, Church-gate-street.

TO LET, a small HOUSE, No. 111, on Falkland Road. Apply at the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency. Preference will be given to Government Servants.

NEW ARRIVAL of goods for PRESENTATION.—LADIES' COMPANION WORK-BOXES, LADIES' BELT, Straw Fans, Glass and China Wares, at moderate prices.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with board and lodgings in a large, cool, and airy house. Apply M, care of this paper.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, light, strong, and elegant. Further shipment just to hand. Rs. 60 per doz. or Rs. 5-8 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, intercaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BAIJNATH TEA JEYAICH MIXTURE, Re. 1-3 per lb. TRY IT.—PEARSE, sole agent 22, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart Row.

GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, IN THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers, who incur heavy Agency charges, eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS-WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

	Full sets for 12.	Half sets for 6. Cash Prices Rs.
No. 1, Pattern Plain straw stem	Rs. 115	52
2, " Richly etched circles	" 160	" 72
3, " Cut and engraved stars	" 158	" 71
4, " Cut dead single key	" 158	" 71
6, " Cut and etched loops and balls	" 194	" 87
7, " Cut dead lines, diamonds and stars	" 240	" 112

Plain cut facet and many other patterns ; and single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafon, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

The CHINA and STONE WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND FRENCH POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser ; so that customers may replace broken pieces, or increase the set at any time, with the same pattern as originally purchased.

STONE-WARE DINNER SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 per set.

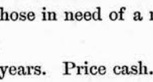
CHINA AND MAJOLICA DESSERT SERVICES in a variety of handsome styles.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines or elegantly painted, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300 per set.

TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Illustrated priced Lists free on application

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.



CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINESS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.

OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.

"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE, GUINNESS STOUT. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting "	.. " 45 and 60
" ½ " "	.. " 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

STANDARD POLICIES.

LAST year the amount of New Assurances effected by the Standard Life Office was upwards of £1,400,000 sums assured, and is believed to be the largest business transacted during the year by any office in the United Kingdom. This result is no doubt to be attributed in a great measure to the freedom from restrictions which marks the STANDARD POLICY, and to the name the Company has acquired for sound and liberal management.

DETAILS of the Investments (Five and three quarter million Pounds Sterling) and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, June 1882.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
LEATHER MERCHANTS.

We have just received a further batch of
WILKINSON & KIDD'S CELEBRATED SADDLES
Especially manufactured (to our order) for
INDIA.

The above Saddles we can confidently recommend for COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 85.

Saddles by other well known makers, from	...Rs. 50
Racing Saddles, very light	... " 60

A large assortment of Snaffle, Pelham and double Bridles always in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.—Sale of Mr. Ezhijee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla's Colaba property, lot No. 2, advertised to be sold this day, is POSTPONED until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th July, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 101, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of C. D. Corb, the same comprises rich thin stem star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liquer and egg-stands, ice pitcher, salvers, bread basket, biscuit box, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, 12 pair fruit knives and forks with ivory handle in mahogany case, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, such as a solid blackwood dining table in 5 pieces for 18 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, mallet pattern without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, card, side, writing and oblong tables, easy folding reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, half-backed couches, large Brussel carpet, hanging three-light kerosine lamps, large pier glasses, whatnot with mirror back, rich China vases, handsome flower vases, wall fancy mirror, first-rate oil paintings, handsome double and single iron bedsteads, campcots, dressing and cheval glasses, dressing and washing-tables, large almira with plate glassdoor, wardrobe, iron folding-cot, wood horses, wooden and zinc bathing tubs, &c.

No catalogues and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th July, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Allibhoy Caderbhoy—

Ex s.s. Cathay.

AC 2922—1 bale 10 reams unglazed white printing paper, 27 by 40, 500 sheets 32 lbs.

Ex s.s. Tebe.

MM & C 1302—1 bale 10 reams unglazed white printing papers, 27 by 40, 500 sheets 32 lbs.

1261—1 bale 10 reams unglazed white printing papers, 27 by 40, 500 sheets, 28 lbs.

Ex s.s. Daphne

109—1 case 25 reams azure glazed bank post papers, 17½ by 22½, 13½ lbs.

Ex s.s. Vorwaerts

616-18—3 cases 68 1-20 reams azure glazed bank post papers, 18 by 22½, 14 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria-road, Byculla, opposite David Sassoon's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, porcelainware, plated ware, pictures, flower-vases, parian figures, table ornaments, plants, &c., the property of Dr. J. Vitters. The same comprises plain glassware, porcelainware, plated tea and coffee service, ice pitcher, spoons and forks, dishcover, table and chamber candlestick, reading lamp, blackwood and teakwood furniture such as dining and drawing room, pier, folding, round, writing, dressing and washhand tables, dining, drawing room, easy, low, folding, straight and mallet-headed Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumb-waiter, book, hat and toilet stands, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, ottoman, music bookstand, round teapoys, chiffonier, lady's writing table, double and single screen, musical box, blackwood bedstead, camp cot, clothes press, cupboard, chest of drawers, baby's cot, preambulator, Brussel's carpet, clock, timepiece, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, parian figures, flower vases, pictures, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, plants, &c.

The above is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 17th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 " T red dresses 4½ by 53.
4 " " 2½ by 53.
50 boxes Edwin Stevenson and Co.'s brandy.
2 bales canvas.
29 bags coffee.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee—

3 two light hanging kerosine oil lamps.
2 single " " " "
1 three " " " "

SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS.

On MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—The band instruments of the 18th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, comprising circular bass euphoniums, bass trombone, tenor trombone, tenor cor, saxhorn, trumpet, bass and side drums, clarionets, piccolo, triangle, cymbals, flute, fifes, military tenorone with bell (quite new), &c.

These Instruments are from Boosey and Co. They are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 11, Meadow-street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebram Hassum, retiring from business, consisting of gold and silver jewellery, silver and plated ware, cutlery, hosiery, bed and table linen, blankets, flannels, at light boxes, portmanteaux, overland trunks, wearing apparel, waterproof clothings, brushes, stationery, shop furniture, &c.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th July, 1882.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1882-83.
Price Rs. 2.

THACKER AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SUR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

As regards the actual extent of business done, to-day has been no improvement on yesterday. The news in the afternoon of the Egyptians having sent off a flag of truce to the English fleet has, no doubt, given a certain amount of increased confidence for the time being, but the eventual result is still so much a matter of doubt that no one will accept any increased risk on the strength of it. What the real object of the flag of truce may be yet remains to be seen, and in the meantime people who have suspended operations are not likely to resume active business until they see their way pretty clearly.

The Teheran telegraph line has been working rather more rapidly again, and this morning brought us Reuter's messages of Tuesday, followed in the afternoon by yesterday's despatches. On Tuesday French Rentes had declined ¼ and Consols ⅜, but yesterday whilst Rentes were unaltered Consols had recovered ¼ of the previous decline, closing at 99⅜. In Indian Government Securities no movement is advised, but in Exchange Bank shares quotations of yesterday's date show a decline of 10s. in Oriental and Chartered Mercantile, and £1 per share in Hongkong and Shanghai.

In the General Produce markets Coffee on Tuesday was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. Rapeseed is firm with a partial rise of 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Wheat, which on Tuesday was firm, was dull again yesterday.

The Liverpool Cotton market appears to have lost some of its activity for a time. On Tuesday the closing tone was quiet, and the same report comes for yesterday. The sales on both days were estimated at 10,000 bales, and spot prices remain unchanged throughout, but Americans to arrive were 1-32d. lower on Tuesday and 3-64d. again yesterday. In New York, however, ready Mid-Uplands continue at 13 cents. and October shipment has advanced from 12·08 to 12·19 cents. per lb. Reuter, it appears, made a mistake of 10 per cent. in the reported condition of the crop as telegraphed on Monday, the estimated figure being 92 instead of 82 per cent. This, however, does not do away with the fact reported on the 11th instant, that the accounts of the growing crop were less favourable.

EXCHANGE.—The biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in only Rs. 1,20,000 being taken up at the Government minimum of 1s. 8d., and Bar Silver is quoted at the reduced rate of 51⅛ per oz. This would have had a depressing effect on the market under ordinary circumstances, but to begin with this morning there was practically nothing doing, the banks declining to buy ordinary trade bills on any terms. After receipt of the latest telegram a shade more confidence was apparent, and some few transactions took place this afternoon at our quotations, say :—

Bank Bills on demand	..	1s. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	..	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	..	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	,,	1s. 8 3-16	,, nl.
Francs 3 ,,	,,	2·12½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak, sellers asking Rs. 99¾ for Fours without finding buyers, but later quite an excitement took place and the rate advanced to Rs. 100¾, at which business was done. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 107½, nominal.

SHARES.—The market remains quite devoid of animation. In no class of shares is there any marked tendency either way, and the list of quotations is practically unchanged. People decline to commit themselves to a decided policy in face of the existing unsettled state of affairs regarding Egypt, and we cannot look for any material change in this respect until a clearer front is observable.

In COTTON to-day we have not heard of any movement whatever, nor of any purchases for export. If anything, the tone is somewhat quieter, but not to an extent sufficient to affect nominal prices.

In SEEDS and WHEAT business is altogether at a standstill. So far quotations are nominally unchanged, but sellers before long will have to accept lower figures unless they make up their minds to hold their stocks over the present block.

FREIGHTS at the moment are no market. A few odd engagements take place now and then in steamers actually loading, but the general market is quite at a standstill. For Liverpool there is practically no steamer loading, nor will there be [illegible] definitely known what the requirements [illegible] some business has [illegible] rather more [illegible] to more [illegible] from here to [illegible] with Egypt go on [illegible] sufficient to meet any extra demand.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi. dend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	97

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	13-14-0	do	28
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	400	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New 4l Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	

LAND COMPANIES.

Byree Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,020	2,925	Rs. 30	820
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	227½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,025
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	470
Bollary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	495
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	1,075
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	210
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	300	all	all	33	1,170
East India Press Co	1,000	1,000	520	1,170	2,625
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	670
Hemchand Press Co	300	200	25	p. s.	530
Sind Press Co	400	200	150	Rs. 35	345
Mofussil Co	3,125	100	400	10 p. s.	215
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	2,025
Prince of W. Press	..	..	1,500	233	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	150	00		50	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	144
New issue	..	100	70	..	100
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	540
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	730
Amazugur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	725
Bombay United India S. & Company	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Bombay S. & W. Co.	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	695
Colaba ..	800	50	1,000	50	885
Do. New	3,000	2,000	all	nil	537½
Bombay W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	700
Continue	400	500	150	..	640
Do.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Do.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,060
Do.	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,090
Do.	600	500	500	50	690
Do.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Do.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	905
Do.	00	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	917½
Do.		1,000	1,000	p.s.	2,075
Do.		1,000	500	Rs. 55	1,060
Do.		1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,320
Do.		500	250	15 p. s.	237½
Do.		00	1,000	Rs. 80	1,245
Do.			1,000	Rs. 70	810
Do.			1,000	40 p. s.	915
Do.			562	Rs. 50	675
Do.				35	310
Do.				70	1,400
Do.				p. s.	1,200
Do.				50	960
Do.				50	905
Do.					810
Do.					900

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Abergeldie, 1,878 tons, Captain A. Watson, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE ship Darjiling, 1,943 tons, Captain Edward Stewart, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 33,888 Indian maunds salt.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From
13	Knight of Bath (s).	Williams ..	Newport, June 16.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Abergeldie (s)	Watson	Havre.

The ship Darjiling, Stewart, to Calcutta, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Malacca, to Zanzibar, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July

ARRIVALS.

9 Eldorado (s) ..... Stevenson ..London, May 31.
Crusader ..... Powell ..... Liverpool, March 24.
St. Magnus ..... Simpson ..... Liverpool, March 12.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.—Steamer Sirdhana and a Steamer, numbers undistinguishable.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—2 casks lamps and 1 case hardware, H. F. Soares and Co.
Speke Hall (s)—1 case electro-platedware, H.F. Soares and Co.
Merton Hall (s)—2 casks lanterns, Soomar Veera.

FROM LONDON.

Hughenden (s)—5 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Khedive (s)—6 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mirzapore (s)—10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
France (s)—30 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Janet Court (s)—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Agra (s)—1 cases biscuits, Rustomjee Merwanjee.
Shannon (s)—25 packages provisions, soap, cooking stoves, &c., W. J. Essai; 46 packages oilmaustores, candles, confectionery, &c., Rogers and Co; 8 cases cheese, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 8 packages medicines, Dhrumsey Bhugwan; 7 cases pictures, Volkart Brothers; 16 cases foolscape papers, A. M. Shurufally; 11 cases cochineal, Mohunlall Damodur; 109 casks ale and 25 casks stout, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 30 cases claret and 47 cases sherry, Lyon and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

St. Aegnau (s)—100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Malwa (s)—8 cases medicines, Joosub Oosman.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Selkirk—200 bales cotton, John Marshall; 113 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nuthoo.

FOR HULL.

Crystal (s)—12,053 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,400 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Shannon (s)—100 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Shannon (s)—62 cwts sandalwood, Sajunbhoy Dattoo; 5 cases peacock feathers, 68 cwts fennel seed and 5 cwts cumminseed, Fazull Merally Hatimbhoy; 8 cwts camphor stone, Fuzerally Moosabhoy; 100 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 112 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Anglo-India S. and W. Co; 32 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 66 chests opium, N. J. Abram; 6 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 1 case cardamoms and 61 cwts sandalwood, Ramchunder Purshotum; 39½ cwts cloves, Thakersee Gheila; 111 cwts comminseed, 11 cwts cloves, 28 cwts bedellium and 11 cwts raisin, Lalljee Soorjee; 1 case peacock feathers and 1½ cwts horns, Ruzubally Ally Ruza; 5 chests opium, Purdoonjee Nusserwanjee Postwala; 16 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 15 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 49½ cwts cloves, Ruzubally Allyruza; 2½ chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 37½ cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 23 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 27 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 22 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 43 chests opium, Tata and Co; 16 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmal and Co; 14 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shannon (s)—16 chests opium, N. J. Abraham & Co.; 50 chests opium, E.J. Abraham; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 33½ chests opium, Bunoodiram Balchund; 9 chests opium, Kheitseedass Hurmookroy; 3 chests opium, Rampurtab Hubeldass; 16 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 3 chests opium Goolraj Juggonath; 10 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon 737 cwts myrabolams, S. Morarjee; 21 chests opium Hazarimull Nursingdass.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

432—Jefferson B. and D.—Sakurchund Nagurdass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

5,862-81—Sir Charles John Forbes and others vs Mooljee Gokuldass.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible] Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas [illegible]ajee Abdoola Succoor—[illegible]ipsey and Wilkins.—Part [illegible]

[illegible]revow and others vs Cassi[illegible]

[illegible]ckesjee Withlasjee Mahraj [illegible]aljee—Shapurjee and T. [illegible]ewandass Furmanundass [illegible]anundass vs Roopa Prema

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

[illegible]nd final disposal.

[illegible]auscs.

219-82—Chalk and [illegible]eaves and others vs D. Macfadyen.

220-82—Shapurjee and T.—Khooshalchund Dhunjee and another vs Madhowjee Visram.

221-82—Craigie L. and O.—The Jewraj Balloo S. and W. Co. vs Dokumchund Mohokumchund and another.

224-82—Hore C. and B.—Purmanund Ootumchund and Purmanund Mohanlall—Part heard.

225-82—R. M. Sayani—Rehmoobhoy Allana vs Madhowjee Visram.

Long Causes.

221-81—Tyabjee and D.—Khudiza Begum alias Doolum Begum and others vs Ali Mahomed Abdool Lutiff and others.—Part heard.

316-81—Muljee and B.—Gulabchund Khooma vs Luxmibai and others—In person.

285-81—Tyabjee and D.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs Guneshdas Hurkeedas—R. M. Sayani.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-82—Hore, C. and B.—Goswami Shri Girdharjee, &c, vs Luckmidass Bhimjee and others—Muljee and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Bailey, Lieut., Comst. Dept., on duty, from Hyderabad.

JULY 12.

McInroy, Lieut. Col., Comst. Dept., on duty, from Madras.
Cherry, Lieut. Col., 4th Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.

Pigou, Lieut., R. H. A., on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Ruggles, Sub. Ins. Army School, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 28th June :—

Poona Horse.—Supry. Ressaidar Beeram Khan to be Ressaidar, vice Jumshair Khan, pensioned.

Hony. Capt. G. Hall is appointed Comdt. of the Sion Fort until further orders, vice Major Bennet, Invalid Estabt., deceased.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S. C., to be Capts. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—Lieuts. E. A. Barclay, C. O. Nicholetts, E. G. Reilly, S. C., 6th July.

Lieut. H. F. E. Hodges, 2nd Bn., East Yorkshire Regt., Offg. Sqn. Officer, 2nd L. C., is admitted to the Bo. S. C., with effect from 17th May 1881, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 21st June :—

5th Regt. N. L. I.—Havaldar Major Dhurma to be Jamadar, vice Ramdyal Doobay, pensioned.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

B., B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Corps.—With the approval of the Govt. of India, Capt. H. J B. Hargrave to be Major and Comdt.

The services of Col. C. R. Blair, Bo. Inf., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C., from 17th June.

The services of Surg. C. Monks are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C., from 19th June.

The promotions to the rank of Col. of the undermentioned Lieut.-Cols. of the Indian S. C. are dated as stated against their names, and not as notified in the "Gazette" of 10th March :—

C. M. Ducat, Bombay, A. Utterson, Bombay, and H. R. M. Van-Heythuysen, Bombay, 12th Dec. 1881; C. F. Boulton, Bombay, 13th Dec. 1881; and J. R. Strutt, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1881.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of H. M.'s Indian Military Forces :—

Lieut.-Col. S. F. McGillivray, of the Bo. S. C., 1st May; Lieut.-Col. M. D. V. T. Grant, of the Bo. S. C., 16th June.

Brevet.—The undermentioned officers are granted a step of Hony. Rank on retirement :—

To be Colls.—Lieut.-Col. S. F. McGillivray, of the Bo. S. C., 1st May.

Lieut.-Col. M. D. V. T. Grant, of the Bo. S. C., 16th June.

The services of Surg.-Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D., M. D., were replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C. from 7th to 18th June, inclusive.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty :—
Capt. R. Mace, R.A., Major J. I. Tinling, Inf.

The undermentioned officers have been granted [illegible] by. of State for India extensions of leave [illegible]ods specified :—
[illegible] E. S. Reynolds, S. C., ninety-six days, [illegible]irs.
[illegible] Tandy, S. C., three months, medical

[illegible]APPOINTMENTS, &c.
[illegible]CAL DEPARTMENT.
[illegible]Sarabhai and Nathu Nanabhai [illegible]over and received charge of [illegible]. Dol. Agent. Sorath Prant, [illegible]pe.
[illegible]G. E. Hancock respective[illegible]ved charge of the office [illegible] the Rajasthanik Court

[illegible]ARTMENT.
[illegible] the writer of the Sak[illegible]ad Dist., having been dismissed from his appointment, is hereby declared ineligible for re-employment in any capacity in the service of Govt.

The Govr. Council is pleased to appoint Mr. V. B. Wadekar, Magte. of the First Class in the Dist of Sholapur, to be Magte. in charge of the division of that district comprising the talukas of Karmala, Pandharpur, Sangola, and Malsiras.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confer on Azam Venkatrao Datatrya, Acting Mahalkari of Peta Mundgod in the Kanara Dist., the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Govind Apte, First Class Sub. Judge of Ahmednagar, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Dist. and Sess. Judge of Ahmednagar from 16th May to 11th June in addition to his own duties.

Rao Saheb Prabhakar Vithal Gupte delivered over charge of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Ashta, in the Satara Dist., on 1st June.

Mr. S. B. Thakur received charge of the office of Asst. Judge and Sess. Judge at Surat on 30th June.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to apoint Mr. C. H. Jopp, Magte. of the First Class in the Dist. of Poona, to be Magte. in charge of the Eastern Div. of that Dist., comprising the talukas of Indapur, Bhimthadi, Purandhar, and Sirur.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Biddulph, Acting Asst. Suppt., Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed an extention for fifteen days of the leave without allowances granted to him by Govt. Notifin., 14th June.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Shridhar Gundo on being relieved by Rao Bahadur K. M. Thatte at Nasik, to act as Dist. Dy. Collr., Khandesh, till further orders.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under Sections 18 and 19 of the Land Revenue Code :—

Mr. A. Cumine, Acting Collr. of the Dist. of Ratnagiri, to be Settlement Officer within the said Dist, in addition to his duties as Collr., with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office of the Settlement Officer, namely, 16th March.

Mr. F. H. Desai, Dy. Consvr. of Forests, acted as Consvr. of Forests in Sind from 10th April to 9th May.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under Sections 9 and 18 of the Land Revenue Code :—

Rao Bahadur Narayan Ballal Joglekar and Khan Bahadur Kazi Kamrudin to be Special Asst. Collrs. and Settlement Officers and to be subordinate to the Collector and Settlement Officer of the Dist. of Ratnagiri, with effect from 1st Nov. 1877 and 5th Nov. 1881, the dates on which they respectively took charge of the office of the Special Asst. Coll. and Settlement Officer in that Dist.

Mr. P. Ross, Asst. Supdt. Fifth Grade, Sind Revenue Survey, is promoted to the Fourth Grade of Asst. Supdt., from 28th Oct. 1881.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. H. K. Dixon, Asst. Supdt., Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, under Govt. Notifn. dated 14th June, is cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. A. F. Sargent held the appointment of sub. pro tem. Civil Surg., Belgaum, from 13th April to 6th May, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to promote Lieut. and Depy. Asst. Consry. G. F. Moore to be an Asst. Engr., First Grade (Extra).

Mr. A. Davidson, on return to duty, is appointed to act as Exc. Engr. for irrigation, Satara, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. F. J. Smith, R.E., or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

The following appointments are made, vice Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodhar, fom the 28th June :—

Rao Sahab P. Bhaishanker to be sub. pro tem. Second Grade Mamlatdar.

Rao Saheb P. Harkisandas to be sub. pro tem. Third Grade Mamlatdar.

Azam Rajasam Vishwanath to be Proby Sub. pro tem. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, with effect from the date of his taking charge.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made:—

Rao Saheb Narayan Wassudeo from Mahim to Kalyan in Thana.

Rao Saheb Rajaram Vishwanath to do duty at Mahim in Thana.

Mr. Chitamber Bapujee, First Statistical Clerk in the Office of the Dy. Sanitary Comsr., Southern Deccan Registration Dist., is appointed Asst. Supdt. of Vaccination, Kolhapur State, and Mr. Narayan Narsimha is promoted from Second to First Statistical clerk.

Mr. M. J. Leckie and Major C. A. Owen respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue, Kharaghoda, on 3rd July.

Mr. G. L. Gibson, Dy. Consr. of Forests, Belgaum, received over charge of the Dist. Forest Office, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, on 22nd May.

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DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his numerous and invaluable instruments to suit the eyesight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles and Frames is well known throughout India, and his practice of upwards of forty years, combined with a thorough knowledge of the theory of his profession, have given him the skill required to detect the peculiarities of vision, and then to provide the proper glasses to remedy them.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application at Messrs. MARCKS and Co. It contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of which have been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had, however, failed to suit the eyesight

Outstation orders punctually attended to.

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C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

2000 COPIES of a PAMPHLET containing a reprint of two Reviews of Mr. A. P. Sinnett's Book, "THE OCCULT WORLD," by Geo. Frederick Parsons and by Arbuthnot Jennings, published by public subscription for gratuitous distribution; can be had at Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Bookseller, 27, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"J. B."—We have not space for letters of such length. Correspondents should condense what they have to say in order that, first, they may have their letters published and next that when published the public may find time to read them.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

HEATH—June 27, at Shillong, the wife of A. E. Heath, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.
MARCAR—July 3, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Edw. S. Marcar, Inspector of Police, Bellary, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1882.

THE telegrams which we publish in another column give minute details of the bombardment of Alexandria. Our London correspondent informs us that Admiral Seymour recommenced operations against the forts at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, and at noon the Egyptians hung out a flag of truce. The bombardment, from a military point of view, has proved a splendid success. The operations were particularly interesting, inasmuch as this was the first occasion on which really great guns were brought into play. The result has proved their terrible efficiency; and it may be accepted that against the tremendous artillery which a fleet can bring to bear on any given point, land defences, such as generally exist at this moment, are practically useless. The action has also produced one of those dramatic incidents of personal bravery which perpetuate the recollection of an engagement when its actual merits would be forgotten. The gallantry of Lieut. Bradford of the Invincible, and the twelve blue-jackets who accompanied him, in swimming ashore and spiking the guns of Fort Meks, whether of any practical value or not, proves that the traditional bravery of the British sailor flourishes as vigorously on board our ironclads as it ever did within our wooden walls. It is much to be regretted that the chastisement which Admiral Seymour has inflicted upon the Alexandrians has not yet induced Arabi Pasha to accede to the demand that such of the forts as remain intact should be surrendered. The truce, we learn, has come to nothing, and in all probability the bombardment will have been resumed. Meanwhile reports have been received that anarchy has broken out in the city, and that incendiaries and plunderers are at work. It is very natural that a rough population, such as that of Alexandria, should break out in disorder under the rigours of a bombardment. It would be difficult to say how far the work of destruction may go. Should the troops become demoralised, it is probable that the city would suffer more at their hands than from the guns of the British Fleet. The action of Admiral Seymour may be looked at in three aspects. From the military point of view we have nothing left to desire. We have now to regard it from the stand-point of humanity and policy. So far Admiral Seymour has attacked only the defensive works, a proceeding which as an act of war is perfectly legitimate. There is no likelihood of his bombarding a helpless population, but should all order cease he ought to be in a position to protect the helpless people from rapine and plunder. Of course, he must reduce the forts to ruins, if they are not given up, but beyond that he should not go. If the army should break loose from discipline there would be an end to all rule, and the British Admiral would be called upon, in the words of the *Spectator*, to supply a Government in the place of the oganisation he destroyed by his shells. That his force is adequate to do so, we have little doubt. Fleets are converging on the Mediterranean from all seas. The Mediterranean and the Channel Squadrons are both at Alexandria. The Reserve Squadron, under the Duke of Edinburgh, is not far off. It went into the Mediterranean a short time ago, and one of the ships, the Penelope, took part in the bombardment. Finally the Detached Squadron was last heard of in these parts, and is probably within call now. As to the policy of the proceeding, we quite share the anxiety felt at home respecting the justification which the Goverament can offer for such an extreme step. At the same time, we feel assured that the present Government would not have taken such a course without cause, and though we may harbour anxiety, that by no means implies that we doubt that ample justification will be produced. The correspondent of the Allahabad paper gives us the satisfactory assurance that Germany and Austria approve of the bombardment. If this be true, England can afford to disregard the comminatory protests of the Sultan. When the Government first exhibited resolution in this matter, we expressed the belief that Mr. Gladstone was being backed by Prince Bismarck. Should it turn out as we expected, the moral support of Germany and Austria will avert serious international complications. As to the consequences in Egypt, it is yet too soon to hazard an opinion.

WHEN the tumult of the bombardment has subsided, supposing that warlike operations will terminate with submission at Alexandria, there remains the delicate question of the neutrality of the Suez Canal, which M. de Lesseps' Company will charge Sir Beauchamp Seymour with infringing. We discussed yesterday the status accorded to "neutrals" in a belligerent State, and the result we arrived at was that the much-talked-of rights of neutrals amounted to nothing at all, when brought to the test. But as there is a number of special circumstances affecting the waterway created by M. de Lesseps, its position requires to be noticed separately. When a neutral is found within a belligerent State he is subjected to one set of laws; when on neutral ground, or, as it generally happens, in neutral waters, he is bound by another; but no code has ever been devised to apply to the Suez Canal, which from a variety of reasons can neither be described, during the present complication, as neutral nor belligerent. It was M. de Lesseps' original design that the Suez waterway, with a zone on either side, should be practically independent territory, exempt from customs, postal, or telegraphic dues. Its proprietors were to hold the Sweet Water Canal, and own establishments along the banks of the sea canal. In fact, the Suez territory would have been ceded to the proprietory of the Canal on terms not dissimilar from those of North Borneo, and France would have controlled the Isthmus as effectually as England does the possessions of Sir Rutherford Alcock's Company. This project was wisely resisted by Lord Palmerston (who seems to have engendered his dislike to the whole affair from this preposterous proposition) and was, through the discretion of the Emperor Napoleon, abandoned. But between giving the control of the Canal to a sovereign corporation, and handing it over to the authority of the Sultan or the Khedive like a mere internal improvement, there was a considerable distinction, and somewhere within this debateable tract of international law is the *locus in quo* of the Suez Canal.

Up to 1869 there were no other waterways of this character known but canals and straits. Canals were considered internal waterways, as absolutely under the control of the State through which they passed as a navigable river. Straits, on the other hand, as being a line of communication between two seas, were held to be the property of the world. Now the precise relationship in which the Suez Canal stands to a water course like the Aire and Calder Canal, which one way or another cuts England in two, on the one hand, or to marine channels like the Straits of Gibraltar or Magellan, on the other, has, so far as we know, never been placed beyond dispute. Wheaton has laid it down as a principle of international law that a strait which communicates between two seas open to the world must itself be equally free to all nations with the seas which it connects. In respect to bays, harbours, or mouths of rivers, however, the exclusive right and sovereignty of the State in which they are situated "may well be maintained." The same authority says: "As to straits and sounds bounded on both sides by the territory of the same State, so narrow as to be commanded by cannon-shot from both shores and communicating from one sea to another .... the territorial sovereignty may be limited by the right of other nations to navigate the seas thus connected." Now, it was always the contention of M. de Lesseps that the Suez Canal was "la réunion des deux mers," and that it was by the aid of two seas, which were public property, and not by the internal resources of any State, that the junction was maintained. Indeed, in his memoraudum to Mahommed Said, he compares the Canal, that is to be, with the connecting links between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and goes so far as to actually name it the "Egyptian Bosphorus." The sovereignty of the Viceroy over it M. de Lesseps described as being equivalent to that of the Sultan over the Dardanelles. This was the understanding upon which the concession was granted, and referring again to the law enunciated by Wheaton, we find, by analogy, that the physical power the ruler of Egypt has of appropriating its waters, and of excluding other nations from the use of the Canal, "is encountered by the moral obstacle arising from the right of other nations to communicate with each other." It was with the specific object of excluding the Khedive from an irresponsible sovereignty that M. de Lesseps insisted on his undertaking being considered a "strait," and it was in virtue of the public right so acquired that the threat of M. de Lesseps himself to close the Canal, when dissatisfied with the decision of the Tonnage Conference, was resisted. The neutralisation of the Canal, therefore, simply amounts to this: that its waterway is public property, and that all nations have a right to the free use of its waters, subject, of course, to such rules and regulations as the nations may agree upon. It is to be noted that the status which made the Canal public property gave an international right to interfere with its management, as M. de Lesseps found to his disgust when the Tonnage Commission disallowed his rules of measurement.

Having arrived at the conclusion that the Suez Canal is not a canal at all in the strict acceptation of that term, but a strait, and as such public property, we have next to ascertain what would be the position of a strait bounded on both sides by the territory of a belligerent, and commanded by its cannon, so far as neutrals are concerned. On this point Wheaton is clear, for he says: "If the Straits of Gibraltar, for example, were bounded on both sides by the possessions of the same nation, and if they were sufficiently narrow to be commanded by cannon-shot from both shores, this channel would not be the less freely open to all nations; since the navigation both of the Atlantic Sea and the Mediterranean Sea is free to all." As the Suez Canal meets all the requirements suggested in this proposition for the Straits of Gibraltar, it is evident under Wheaton's ruling (which in this cannot be questioned) that Admiral Seymour had no right whatever to forbid the passage of the Suez Canal to merchant ships. But as, according to a celebrated Irishman, it was possible to drive a coach-and-six through an Act of Parliament, so may one, at a pinch, squeeze an ironclad through the provisions of international law. It is admitted that Admiral Seymour cannot, in so many words, close the Canal, but it is equally incontestable that he can blockade every inch of territory which surrounds it, and so effect his pur

TELEGRAMS.

EVENTS AT ALEXANDRIA

RESUMPTION OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

REFUSAL TO SURRENDER THE FORTS.

ANARCHY IN THE CITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(By Indo-European Telegraph via Teheran.)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 2 P.M.

The bombardment yesterday set fire to many buildings in the city. The haram of the Ras-el-Tin palace is still burning. All the forts and the lighthouse are damaged.

The Egyptians have made no effectual repairs. They buried their killed this morning.

The bombardment was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. At 12 noon the enemy showed a flag of truce from the town. A steamer with a flag of truce then came out to the fleet, and the order was given to cease firing.

The Canal is still blocked.

4-36 P.M.

A telegram received at the Admiralty from Admiral Seymour states that up to 10-30 this morning the Inflexible and the Temeraire only had been engaged. They fired three shells each at the Moncrieff fort. There was no response from the shore batteries.

At noon the Admiral suspended operations, upon a flag of truce being hoisted at the Arsenal. A gun-boat flying a flag of truce proceeded to the shore, and has not yet returned.

6 P. M.

At 5 (Turkish time) the flag of truce was still on the lighthouse.

The fleet is under weigh. The British gunboat has returned to the Admiral. The result of the communications with the shore under the flag of truce is not known.

The Queen has made inquiries relative to the wounded by telegraph.

Our loss has been inconsiderable: 5 men killed and 27 wounded. Egyptian loss visibly heavy, but details not known.

The Sultan, through his Ambassador here, asked for a cessation of the bombardment, complaining of it as needless and likely to accumulate difficulties in the way of re-establishing a settled state of things in Egypt.

In business circles the opinion is that the worst is over, and transactions with the East are not declined.

Public opinion is divided as to the necessity of the bombardment.

The Admiralty state that vessels may pass the Canal at their own risk.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following telegrams:—

London, 11th July, evening.—Twelve men and Lieut. Bradford of the Invincible swam ashore, and, unopposed, burst two guns and spiked six in the fort of Meks. The latest British official report gives 5 killed and 27 wounded as the list of casualties.

London, 12th July, midday.—The shore forts along the northern sea-face of the island of Pharos have been deserted. The Moncrieff fort has been repaired during the night. The attack was resumed at nine o'clock, but was again stopped at eleven owing to a haze.

London, evening.—A flag of truce is flying. Several fires have broken out. Arabi refusing to surrender the forts, the truce has been without result. The fires are stated to be the work of incendiaries. Pillaging has commenced. The Khedive is unharmed. Germany and Austria approve of the bombard ment. Vessels are authorised to enter the Canal at their own risk.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

LONDON, JULY 12, MORNING.

The loss yesterday on the British side was five killed and 27 wounded. The Egyptian loss is believed to have been very heavy.

The damage done to the British ships was but slight.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Advices just received from Alexandria state that the bombardment was resumed this morning. The Egyptian soldiers during last night were employed in repairing the damages of some of the forts.

Anxiety prevails as to whether the bombardment was justified even by the peculiar circumstances of the case.

The Turkish Ambassador in London has urgently demanded the cessation of the bombardment, and in doing so dilated upon the serious consequences it will entail.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 12, 1 P.M.

A flag of truce has been displayed by the Egyptians from the forts. Steamers bearing a flag of truce are now nearing the British fleet.

LONDON, JULY 12, 6 p.m.

The bombardment of Alexandria has been suspended pending the negotiations now being carried on under the flag of truce.

Numerous fires are raging in Alexandria.

THE ARMY RESERVE.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The *Times* states that 7,000 men of the Army Reserve will be called upon to replace the unseasoned troops of the first Army Corps for Egypt.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, JULY 12, 6 P.M.

The English Admiralty has issued an order authorising merchant vessels to pass through the Suez Canal at their own risk.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 12, 4-38 P.M.*

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 20 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅛d. per ounce; market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 83¾; Four-and-a-half ditto, 89¾.

* Delayed in transmission.

AFGHAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The Amir has appointed his two sons to be joint Governors of Ghazni. Afzul Khan, the British Envoy, accompanied the Amir to the district of Pughman last week.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

A Resolution of the Government of India states that 53,700 chests provision opium manufactured this year is the highest rate it is now safe to assume. The reserve must therefore diminish unless the amount yearly offered for sale, namely 56,400 chests, be diminished. The reserve of provision opium at the end of the current year is fifteen thousand chests, which the Viceroy considers too low. To stop the diminution, the amount annually offered for sale must be fixed at less than the estimated annual production. Therefore the amount of provision to be offered for sale is to be reduced to 53,400 chests. The reduction will have effect from August next year.

Government has under consideration a scheme for substituting Malwa opium for consumption in the provinces now supplied with Bengal opium.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 13.

The races opened to-day. The Maharajah and suite were present. The attendance was good. The stand was tastefully decorated, and the arrangements were perfect.

TRIAL STAKES.

One mile. For all horses.

Linkboy	...	...	... 1
Queensland	...	...	... 2
Palmerston	...	...	... 3

Time—1 min. 52 sec.

Palmerston was favourite, and his backers were wofully disappointed.

THE MAHARAJAH'S CUP.

For Mysore-bred and Maiden Arabs.

Baltic	...	...	... 1
Goldmohur	...	...	... 2
Perseverance	...	...	... 3

Time—2 min. 32 secs.

GALLOWAY PURSE.

One mile.

Sunshine	...	...	... 1
Venus	...	...	... 2
Emperor	...	...	scratched.

Time—2 min. 9 secs.

BANGALORE CUP.

Clublaw	...	...	... W. O.

WELCOME PLATE.

For all horses. One-and-a-half mile.

Clublaw	...	...	... 1
Ravenswood	...	...	... 2
Terror	...	...	... 3

Time—2 min. 59 secs.

PONY RACE.

Half-mile.

Forget-me-not	...	...	... 1
Diadem	...	...	... 2
White Flag	...	...	... 3

Time—57 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 10th inst.

PORT SAID, JULY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 9th inst.

COLOMBO, JULY 13.

French mail-steamer Irrawady, from China, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅜
4½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
5 per cent. French Rentes	114¾
Bar Silver	51⅛

Arrival—Knight of St. Patrick.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Russian, perfect. *Via* key, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Am perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

At 10 p.m.	78·7

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

„ 6 a.m.	78·7
„ 10 a.m.	81·6
„ 2 p.m.	81·6
„ 4 p.m.	81·2

CAPTAIN H. J. B. HARGRAVE is gazetted Major and Commandant of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

THE Bombay death-rate last week was 20·91 per thousand. There was one death reported from cholera, the first for several weeks.

THE cholera deaths reported from the districts during last week are 114 in the Ahmedabad district (Ahmedabad city, Daskroi, Viramgaum, and Sanand); 70 in Satara; 22 in Wadhwan; 20 in Sholapur; 10 in Thana (Panvel and Karjat); 9 in Belgaum; 1 in Ahmednagar (Parner.) The Rajkot report states, "Cholera prevalent in some places," and Baroda, "Cholera continues in Kari division.

THE two P. and O. ships now probably passing through the Canal (or sticking in the mud, according to circumstances) are the Ancona from Colombo 24th June (the passengers by the Nepaul, June 21, from Madras, were transhipped to this steamer), and the Surat from Bombay, 27th June.

THE *Hindu Patriot* says:—"We cannot believe that the Bombay Abkari Bill as it stands will receive the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy. Lord Ripon has too generous a consideration for the interests of the poor to seal it with his sanction."

A FURTHER shock of earthquake is reported from Eastern Cutch. This time the shock was experienced only in the town of Lakadia, and occurred about midnight of the 29th June. The direction and duration of the shock were not ascertained, but it is said to have been very slight, and no damage was caused to property of any kind. The cause of these frequent earthquakes in the eastern part of the district in the neighbourhood of the Runn, the Dewan considers, is worthy of investigation by some scientific expert, "as there may be some convulsions going on in the Runn, or in the inner Gulf of Cutch."

COMPULSORY vaccination is to a certain extent being enforced in Madras, by an order of the local Government that no candidate shall hereafter be admitted to the Middle School Examination who is not protected by vaccination or otherwise from small-pox.

THE Calcutta Police Magistrates' last annual report bears a strong resemblance to that of Bombay, in that there was an increase of 75,111 in the number of cases reported as compared with the previous year, though there was a marked decrease of cases of murder, burglary, house-trespass, and theft. An analysis of the cognisable crime of the town shows that the number of cases reported has risen from 14,511 in 1879 and 15,390 in 1880 to 16,910 during the past year. The increase was in the following items: 4 cases of robbery, 40 under the Excise Act, and 1,752 under street offences.

IT is reported that arrangements have been completed for sending an expedition to commence "Salvation Army" work in India. The expedition will consist of Mr. F. Tucker (formerly an Indian Civilian) and Mrs. Tucker, together with four or five others. The Indian head-quarters of the Army will probably be Bombay. It is proposed not to touch the European and Eurasian population, who are admitted to be already sufficiently cared for, but to commence work in the vernaculars, among the heathen.

THE rejoicing of the *Hindu Patriot* over the appointment of a native Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court is almost too great for words; at least it is too great to be expressed in the ordinary leader type of the paper, and so the editor resorts in his latest number to long-primer capitals and unlimited notes of admiration. We cannot reproduce the article in similar large type; but what the *Patriot* says is:—"The Queen's proclamation is vindicated! Deeds, not words! The Queen's proclamation has been vindicated! British honour and justice in the administration of India have been upheld. For once the invidious distinction of race, country, and religion has been forgotten in filling the highest judicial office in the country! Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter has been appointed Officiating Chief Justice during the absence of Sir Richard Garth! All honour to the Ripon-Baring Government! May this Government reign over us for ever!"

SAYS the *Englishman*:—"If it be true, as rumour asserts, that the new Legal Member of Council has been an active accessory to Mr. Justice Mitter's appointment as officiating Chief Justice, Mr. Ilbert has, indeed, made an unfortunate beginning. He has already committed the mistake of an abortive attempt at legislation in ignorance of the subject and defiance of public opinion; and now he has deliberately set himself in opposition to what we believe to be the unanimous opinion of every European member of the profession to which he belongs, and to the openly avowed convictions of the highest and most experienced officials. Mr. Ilbert can now, in his high position, if he chooses to do so, defy the opinions of men who have passed more years in the country than he has been weeks; and may trust to the promptings of radical theorists as against the warning of practical experience. But he will find that, if he wishes to succeed better than his predecessor in office, he must not follow his example in alienating those who know, by the daily experience of a lifetime, the subjects of which he as yet knows nothing, and in despising the opinions of the powerful class of European judges and barristers who are the only really competent critics of his work. At present we can inform him that they are almost to a man against him."

THE trade and navigation returns for British India show that during the month of May there was a considerable increase both in imports and exports. The merchandise imported in the month exceeded in value that received in May, 1881, by 45½ lakhs; and the treasure was 2 1-3 crores in excess for a similar period. The total value of exports was over Rs. 837,00,000, as against Rs. 6,86,00,000. The import duties collected were only Rs. 16,62,000, or less than half of those for May last year, this result being, of course, due to the abolition of custom-house duties. The most noticeable feature is the great increase of shipments of salt from England: 50,800 tons were landed in India last May, as compared with only 21,800 in that month last year. The total duty paid on the salt shipments was over two lakhs, but still seven lakhs of duty were lost on this account alone owing to the reduction effected by the last budget. In spite of the abolition of import duties on cotton goods, however, there is a considerable decrease in the quantity of piecegoods imported from England.

THE monsoon of last year in the North-West Provinces failed partially in September and October; and the deficiency, the chief North-West paper says, has been exercising a most perceptible effect on provincial trade. It has brought the North-West from its proper position as a food-exporting province into that of an importing one. The railway traffic returns for the quarter ending the 31st March last show that there has been a sudden reversal of the current of trade, and whereas in the concluding six months of 1881, thanks to the abundant rabi harvest, there was a brisk exportation trade, the last kharif crop has been poor enough to alter the situation altogether. In the first quarter of this year there has been a net import of food grains amounting to 4½ lakhs of maunds, a quantity sufficient to sustain some five millions of persons for the same period. Wheat alone holds its own, the export being still greater than the import, though the excess is but a fifth of what it was in the autumn quarter of last year. The great falling-off has been in other grains.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Alexandria on June 28, says:—The news that Indian troops were to be despatched from Bombay created quite a panic two days ago, and further stimulated the exodus of Europeans, which still goes on. The different Consulates are warning their *protégés* to get out of the country as fast as possible. The aspect of Alexandria, especially of the European quarter, is dullest of the dull. Not one house in a hundred is inhabited, and, with the exception of the soldiery, scarcely a soul is to be seen in the streets. All the European employés of the Alexandria and Ramte Railway have fled, and the trains have to be drawn by horses. Very few shops are open, and there is little probability of things improving.

THE London political correspondent of the *Pioneer* wrote by the last mail:—"The Tory party have not unnaturally endeavoured to make all the capital they could out of the Egyptian question. They have pointed the finger of scorn at Mr. Gladstone, and worried that gentleman with floods of questions more or less discreet. But unfortunately for them their strongest witness has given evidence in favour of the Government. There is no man in England who possesses a better knowledge of Egypt and Egyptian affairs than Sir George Elliot. Even he, a strong Conservative of the old Jingo school, and just back from Cairo, declares that, up to the present time, there has been no justification for English intervention, and he refrains from condemning the Ministry. It should not be forgotten, too, that, had the Tories been in office, they would have been even more embarrassed than Her Majesty's present advisers. The fact of the French alliance being of their authorship would have tied them to France more closely than the bondage of Mr. Gladstone. Moreover, their pro-Turkish sympathies would have checked, if not prevented, them doing anything that was opposed by the Sultan. There is also a strong concurrence of opinion that the riot at Alexandria was promoted by the head of the police—since dead—and that, if Admiral Seymour had landed marines, the Egyptian army would have joined the rioters and increased the number of victims. At the present moment the British Admiral has a force sufficient to guarantee protection of the Consulate, and that protection would undoubtedly be given in the event of another riot. Moreover, there are no few British in the interior, that a bombardment of Alexandria could not lead to much sacrifice of life as the result of revenge. It is now understood that very slight provocation will be required to induce the British Admiral to act, as he would certainly have liked to act, during the outbreak of Sunday week."

AN application was made before the Probate Division, on June 20, in respect of the estate of the late Mr. Walter Powell, M. P. Mr. Bayford said that the late Mr. Walter Powell, M. P., on the 10th December last, made an ascent in the Saladin balloon, accompanied by Captain Templer and Mr. Agg-Gardner, both of whom, when the balloon suddenly descended, were thrown out. Mr. Walter Powell was then alone in the car, and was carried out to sea, since which time nothing has been heard or seen of the balloon or its occupant, although every search had been made. His Lordship said unhappily there could be no doubt that this gentleman lost his life ballooning. Death might be presumed from the 10th December last.

EXPERIMENTS are being made on the Alsace-Lorraine Railway to light the tunnels by electric light during the passage of the trains, the necessary force being given by the locomotive.

A FRENCH engineer has originated a plan by means of which passing ships could send messages by the submarine cables; he would float buoys with the necessary connecting wires and apparatus at intervals of a day's journey along the line of the cable, each numbered and properly lighted at night. The writer in the *Moniteur de la Flotte* considers that the plan presents but few difficulties, and would obviate much anxiety and many dangers.

A COMMISSION of specialists has been sent to report on the possibility of cotton cultivation in the Caucasus. The subject has been much studied by Prince Dondukoff-Korsakoff, and an arrangement has been made with the occupiers of the Milis Steppe for 250,000 hectares on which the experiment of cotton planting is to be made.

DR. CREVAUX, who headed the expedition which last November went to explore Western Brazil and to trace the great affluents of the Amazon to their sources, has, with nineteen of his companions, been murdered by the Indians. He was one of Don Pedro's scientific friends, and actively patronised by him.

THE Prefect of Police in Paris has made arrangements for the supply of portable cases of pharmacy to every police-station in the city. The contents are only to be used between ten at night and seven in the morning, when the great majority of chemists' shops are closed. Each box will contain camphorated alcohol, ammonia, perchloride of iron, linsed, emetics, ipecacuanha, chloroform, laudanum, lint, bandages, apparatus for setting fractures, ether, and mustard leaves. No charge will be made to patients, but to prevent this facility being abused, relief will only be given upon a certificate from one of the medical men who are registered upon the official list of the Prefecture.

THE International Bureau of Telegraphic Statistics at Berne reports that the total length of telegraph lines in Europe at the present time is: Russia, 59,090 miles; Germany, 44,265 miles; France, 43,650 miles; Austria-Hungary, 31,015 miles; Great Britain, 26,465 miles; Italy, 16,430 miles; Sweden and Norway, 12,625 miles; Switzerland, 4,097 miles; and Belgium, 3,505. Germany, however, occupies the first place in regard to the length of wires, having a total of 159,910 miles, while Russia comes second with 134,465 miles, followed by France (125,265 miles), Great Britain (121,720 miles), Austria-Hungary (89,960 miles), Italy (53,692 miles), Sweden and Norway (28,445 miles), Belgium (16,345 miles), and Switzerland (10,010 miles). The length of wires in Russia is, therefore, much less in proportion to the length of lines, than in most other countries, notably in England, where there are on the average 4½ miles of wire to every mile of line. The total number of messages sent during the past year are classed as follows:—England, 29,820,445; France, 19,882,628; Germany, 16,312,457; Austria-Hungary, 8,729,321; Russia, 7,298,422; Italy, 6,511,497; Holland, 3,109,230; and Sweden and Norway, 2,028,805.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

AT Egutpoora the rainfall registered was 70 inches up to the 13th instant, nearly half the average annual total.

A TELEGRAM from Combaconum, 11th July, to a Madras paper, states:—The Cauvery is overflowing. There is great damage to houses and roads, and the people are in great fear.

RAINFALL IN THE WYNAAD.—A correspondent writes to a Madras paper:—We have had an abnormally heavy burst of the monsoon during the past week. I subjoin the rainfall registered on an estate near Vythery. The wind was very high. Much damage has been done. Trees blown down, landslips, coffee inundated, bridges carried away.

Rainfall.

Monday	.. 3rd instant	..	..	4·90
Tuesday	.. 4th „	..	..	3·40
Wednesday	.. 5th „	..	..	1·40
Thursday	.. 6th „	..	..	16·20
Friday	.. 7th „	..	..	16·60
Saturday	.. 8th „	..	..	8·30
Total for six days		..	..	50·70

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Return of rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Saturday, the 8th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Panjoo ..	34	72	Memadabad ..	10	66
Vaitarni ..	41	8	Ahmedabad ..	12	
Palghud ..	54	4	Viramgaum ..	4	10
Golwad ..	44	42	Wadwan ..	8	47
Bulsar ..	32	32	Kharagora ..	3	53
Surat ..	19	5	Pali ..	14	53
Broach ..	15	50	Dubhoee ..	10	90
Baroda ..	11	24	Mhye ..	9	73

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In cts.
Previously regtd.	42 99	51 96	50 47	53 69
12 Wednesday	2 8	....	....	....
13 Thursday	....	0 18	0 14	0 12
Total	45 7	52 14	50 61	53 81
Corresponding date last year	41 42	42 19	37 69	40 79

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Thursday, 13th July, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.			Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·465	85·5		S	18	4·11
Surat	·593	82·6		W	17	0·09
Bombay	·592	81·1		WSW	7	1·26
Ratnagiri	·740	80·8		WSW Fresh	..	0·74
Karwar	·814	81·0		S Moderate	..	0·26
Mangalore	·867	79·0		W	4	1·16
Calicut	·899	76·6		SW	8	1·15
Cochin	·900	82·1		SW	2	0·10
Masulipatam	·971	80·8		W	7	0·36
Madras	·766	88·8		WSW	10	0·00
Negapatam	·824	84·9		SW	7	0·00

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

ENEUS JAKI GONSALVES and Moglie Lawrence Fernandes, in conjunction with Rozie, woman, were brought up on remand and charged yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having, on the 23rd June last, attempted to commit murder by administering arsenic to one Francis Alice.

Mr. H. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution.

On the application of Mr. Cleveland, the third prisoner, Rozie, woman, was granted a pardon under section 150 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, and gave Queen's evidence in the case.

Rozie, woman, deposed.—I am a married woman, the wife of Francis Alice. We were married about eighteen years ago at a village called Nirmul, near Bassein. After our marriage we went to live at a village called Gowsala. We lived there for two years. I was twelve or thirteen years of age when I was married. I never had a child. After I had lived with my husband for two years he left me and came down to Bombay, as he was suffering from leprosy. I then went to live with my mother at Wagoli. Since then I have been separated from my husband. I know the accused Eneus Jaki Gonsalves. He is a cultivator, and lives in the villages of Wagoli. He is a married man. I do not know his wife. I have never seen her. The accused Jaki has told me that she is suffering from leprosy. She is not living with her husband I also know Moglie, the other accused. He is my brother-in-law, my sister's husband. He lives at a village called Madasa. Both the accused are Roman Catholics. I have supported myself by my own labour since my separation from my husband. I used to work for the second accused, Eneus. I employed Eneus and Moglie coming to my house at Wagoli, four months ago. Eneus brought a bottle of liquor with him. We all drank the liquor. After we drank the liquor Eneus said to me that I should not go to work, as he would maintain me. I made no reply and both the accused left my house. A few days afterwards I went to Moglie's house to see my sister. I saw Moglie there. I asked Moglie why Eneus had told me not to work any more. Moglie said that Eneus wished to marry me. I told him I could not do so, as my husband was alive, and that I did not wish to hear anything more on that subject. I then went home. A few days afterwards Eneus and Moglie again came to my house. They smoked *beedees*. Eneus asked me whether I would marry him. Moglie heard this. I told him that I could not marry him as long as my husband was alive. Eneus said that he would arrange about that, and do something to kill him, and asked me whether I would marry him after he had killed my husband. I said I would. I asked him how he would kill him. He said he would kill him by administering poison to him. Moglie said that Eneus would kill my husband by some means or another, and asked me whether I would marry Eneus after his death. I said I would. Eneus remarked that I might not marry him after my husband was killed, whereupon Moglie said that I would. Eneus then asked Moglie whether he would accompany him to Bombay for the purpose of killing my husband. Moglie said he would if he (Eneus) took him with him. They then left my house. On a Thursday, twenty-one days ago, at 7 p. m., Eneus and Moglie again came to my house. Eneus asked me to prepare rice-bread. I made four cakes and broke them into pieces, and put them again with goor (mollasses) in a chatty. I afterwards emptied the contents of the chatty into a plantain leaf. Eneus then produced three small packets of poison and powdered the same on this piece of wood with the handle of this scythe. He put some of the powdered poison on some of the bread and made two balls of the same. I made a ball of the remaining bread. There was no poison in it. The remainder of the poison left on the board was put into some tamarind by Eneus. The tamarind was in my house. I gave Moglie, for my husband, a small earthen chatty called handi containing goor (mollasses). I also gave a bella containing goor wrapped up in a plantain leaf, and a seer of grain in a piece of cloth. Eneus and Moglie then left my house, saying they were going to Bombay. They took along with them all the articles I have described. They said that they would go to Bombay and give the things to my husband. I recollect Wednesday, the 28th ultimo. On that day Inspector Grennan and some police officers came to my village and arrested me and both the accused. After Eneus had ground the poison on this board he cleaned both the board and the handle of the scythe with a piece of plantain leaf. The board and scythe were given up to the police on Saturday, the 1st instant, when we were all taken by the police to my house to search for them.

Cross-examined by prisoner No. 1.—I did not ask you to go to Bombay with Moglie, the second accused. The goor which you put in the bread was in my house. You did not bring it.

Cross-examined by prisoner No. 2.—I gave you the bundi containing goor, as you were going to Bombay.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY SCHOOL OF ART.

THE following students have passed the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art examinations for certificates:—

FIRST GRADE ART.

Elementary School, Sir J. J. School of Art:—Danji Premji, Ballaji Bapuji Bane, Motabhai Babaji Rane, Narayan Govind Phatak, Burjorji Jamsetji, and Nasarvanji Dhanjibhai.

Elphinstone High School.—Khursetji R. Kohiar, Narayan K. Malvankar, Janardan K. Pathare, Vinayak M. Kargawkar, Bamanshaw B. Kotwal, and B. P. Novulkar.

Elphinstone College.—J. E. Saklatvala.

Gokuldas Tejpal 1st G. A. V. School.—Chandoolal N. Marphatia and Nathabhai N. Desai.

Chandanvadi 1st G. A. V. School.—Motilal Narsi. Fanasvadi 1st G. A. V. School.—Gajanan Bhaskar.

Thana High School.—Trimbak Atmaram Khankar, Dwarkanath Yeshwant R., Raghunath Krishn Deshmukh.

Sardar's High School, Belgaum.—G. A. Hebbal.

Sholapur High School.—Narayan Vishnu Baput, Gopal Divakar Karmakar, Gangadhar Vishnu Choubal, Krishnaji Divakar Karmakar, and Dhondo Govind Kulkarni.

Nasik High School.—Vaman Sabharam Khare, Narhar Ganesh Chitale, and Damodar Hari Kunte.

Surat F. S. Parakh School of Art.—Narotamdas H. Talati.

Bombay Scottish High School.—J. Carpenter and H. McDonald.

Bombay Private Tuition.—John Bhore.

SECOND GRADE ART.

School of Art.—Bhagvandas Kasiram, Ardesar Nasarvanji, Babaji Bhaoo, M. P. Misquita, Ramchandra Hariba, Ganpat Kedare, Narsiram Dulabhram, S. H. de N. Mascarenhas, J. F. Carvalho, Simon Tavares, Edwin Thomas, Ganpat Jagnath, Makoond Govind, Samuel Solomon, Madhavrao Moroba, Ramchunder V. Bhade, A. C. DeGa, Vishnu Narayan, Sorabshaw D. Writer, Ellen Hall, and J. Walker.

Bhuj School of Art.—Ranmal Leevah.

THIRD GRADE ART.

School of Art.—Tukaram Rainkrishna Korgawkar, Joseph de Esperance.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce meeting, 3 p.m.
Polo at the Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Knight of the Bath (s), from Newport.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Abergeldie (s), for Havre.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March		
Overture	..Giovanna d'Arco	Verdi.
Valse	..My Queen	Cocte.
Selection	..The Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach.
Valse	..Mon Ami	Gassner.
Galop	..Wie der Wind	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Abergeldie left the dock yesterday.

THE SESSIONS.—We are requested by the Sheriff to intimate that gentlemen of both the special and common jury who have been summoned for the present Sessions are requested to attend at the High Court, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 15th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden per hired transport s. s. Bancoora will be closed at the General Post-office to-day at 5-30 p.m., Madras time.

A FALL FROM THE TOP OF THE P. W. OFFICES.—Yesterday afternoon Luxmon Dhakoo, a labourer, whilst employed in applying putty to the tiles on the roof of the Public Works offices, fell to the ground and sustained serious injuries. It is supposed that, in attempting to cross from one division of the roof to another, he got over the top of the parapet wall and lost his balance in consequence of the force of the wind that prevailed at the time. He was picked up in a very bad state, stretched on a bench, and removed to the Goculdas Hospital, where he was found on examination to have sustained a fracture of both arms and one leg. He was detained in hospital for treatment, although there was not much hope of his recovery.

LOSS OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Peroshaw Cowasjee Gandy, living at Grant-road, has reported to the police that on the 11th instant a lady of his family lost from her person, somewhere between Grant-road and Khetwady, a gold neck-chain, valued at Rs. 200.—Pestonjee Hormusjee, living in 3rd Marine-lane, also reported to the police on Wednesday last that his mother had lost a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 100 from her wrist, somewhere between Dhobie Talao and Khetwady.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd July was Rs. 47,37,364. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 20,442. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 11,00,000. Standard silver worth Rs. 24 was issued for medals. The balance left was Rs. 73,47,782. There was in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 3,518 belonging to private individuals in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Annajee Vittul, a servant in the employ of Javirchund Heerachund, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal misappropriation of property consisting of a string of pearls, valued at Rs. 110, belonging to his master. He was fined Rs. 100, or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE GANJA LICENSE.—Sutnama Mudaredasa was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of selling by retail a quantity of ganga without a license from the Commissioner of Police. He was fined Rs. 15.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended Tuesday, 11th July, was 339, being 23 less than in the previous week, 144 less than in the week ending 12th July, 1881, and 152 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 286 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 20·91. There were 59 deaths from remittent fever, being 7 more than the previous week, and 52 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 33, 21, and 13 respectively, compared with 69, 29 and 8 last year.

DISCHARGED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Vishnu Raghunath Deshpande, Kulkarni of Kedamb in the Jath taluka of the Satara collectorate, having been convicted under Section 197 of the Indian Penal Code of issuing a false certificate as Kulkarni and Village Registrar, knowing that it was false in a material point, and Chinnaji Moreshwar Valandar Kulkarni of Mauze Pimple Budrukh, taluka Erandol in the Khandesh collectorate, having been convicted under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code of criminal breach of trust as public servant, are declared incapable of again serving Government in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

THE following is an additional list of cases relieved by the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Military Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously disbursed up to 17th Feb. 1882	94,362	14	0
Amount remitted through Commanding Officers to 2 European widows, 2 European disabled soldiers, 2 Royal Engineers, Kirkee	864	0	0
Amount remitted to 2 European children through the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Education Society, of 43rd Company R. E	532	0	0
Amount remitted to 2 European widows, 2 European children, of D. Battery B. Brigade, R. H. A., Kirkee	864	0	0
Amount remitted to 2 European children, through the Honorary Secretary of Bombay Educational Society, of D. Battery, B. Brigade R. H. A., Kirkee	532	0	0
Amount remitted to 2 Native children, 1 widow of Camp follower, 5 children of Camp follower, of D. Battery 2nd Brigade R. H. A., Kirkee	332	0	0
Amount remitted to 1 European child of D. Battery 2nd Brigade R. A., Khirkee	266	0	0
Amount remitted to 1 European widow, 2 Camp followers' widows of F. Battery, 2nd Brigade R. A., Deesa	172	0	0
Amount remitted to 3 European widows, 4 European children, 2 European disabled soldiers, of E. Battery B. Brigade, R. H. A., Bangalore	2,062	0	0
Amount remitted to 1 Native widow, 20 Camp followers' widows, 25 Camp followers' children, of ditto	913	0	0
Amount remitted to 1 European widow, 1 European child of 14th Battery, 9th Brigade R.A., Aden, and 1 European widow, 5 European children of 66th Foot, England, through the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay	1,928	0	0
Amount remitted to 2 European children of 66th Foot, England, through the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Education Society	532	0	0
Amount remitted to 1 European widow of 66th Foot,

generation, according to the retrospective Arab manner of cursing in the oblique cases, never like the Saxon who blanks your eyes and blanks your soul with the most refreshing directness. "Might the dogs defile his father's grave for bringing her so far from home to divorce her in a strange land and leave her to perish!" By the time morning had come it repented Abou-la-nane the having divorced his Hafizah. But what was to be done? The sentence was irrevocable. Fortunately, there were no witnesses, and he stoutly denied having used the triple formula, only the simple one. So they went before the Cadi and got married again, and everything was altogether lovely. I may as well state here that my kind treatment of Abou-la-nane and his wife was "bread cast on the waters." When in the heart of Kordofan, soldiers and servants were dying or prostrated by fevers, and I was at the point of death, this little weak, puny woman was never sick a day, and did all the cooking and washing at head-quarters when no one else could be found to do it. When I was transported back to Cairo, Abou-la-nane was detailed as one of my escort, and he returned safely to Cairo with his wife.—*Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.*

THE EGYPTIAN CAPITAL.

THERE are few places on which the hand of modern improvement has fallen more heavily than on Cairo. A very short time ago it was an Arab city, within walls, having gates like a mediæval fortress, and narrow unpaved streets often ending in blind alleys. The Europeans dwelt apart in the westernmost quarter round an open space of very regular form called the Rosetti Garden. The Coptic quarter was to the north-west, the Persian to the north-east. There was a long suburb southward towards the mounds of Fostat, the so-called "Old Cairo," and the "port" of Boolak by the river's side was about a mile and a half west of the city. Between them stretched a wide lake, the Esbekieh, which half the year was a mere swamp; and beside it were a few palaces, among them that which the French General Kieber was actually building when he was assassinated, and which afterwards became an hotel. Round the hotel were a number of large sycamores, under whose shade the gaudy tents of the Syrian dragomans were spread in the sight of the tourist. In those days, say fifteen years ago at most, the Moosky, the principal street of the European quarter, called after the Kantaret el Moosky, a bridge over the canal built by a Vizier of that name in the time of Saladin, was covered overhead by boarding to keep out the sun, and was only entered from the Esbekieh through a great vaulted gateway. Now the Moosky has paved sidewalks, is macadamised, has no boarding overhead, and no gateway at the end. Then when the carriage of some great Pasha came by, you turned your back for fear ladies might be in it, as you would be in danger of life or liberty if you were detected looking at them; now ladies of the upper ranks drive about very much as they do here, and various princesses are well known by sight; indeed, not very long ago two Turkish ladies appeared riding on horseback in the Shoobra Road. Cairo grew out of a palace. It is usual to read that it was built when Fostat, or Old Cairo, was burnt; but it existed long before the destruction of its neighbour, which, indeed, was never called Cairo, now or old, while it existed, but Misr, or vulgarly Fostat, "the tent," because there the first Arab conqueror encamped. Its ruinous mounds are still often described as "Misr al Attikah," the Old Misr. But modern Cairo was at first a fort built by Jauhar, the commander of the army of the schismatic Fatimite Khalif, who, having wrested Egypt from the old Baghdad family, prepared here a residence for Al Mu'izz, whom he brought from his capital, Cairan, and installed at Cairo. There is oddly enough, no real connection between these names. Cairoan, of which we have heard so much lately, is properly Kairwan, a name of unknown meaning, which some have plausibly derived from Cyrene. But the Egyptian city, or fort, or palace, was at first called after a suburb of Cairoan, Al Mansurieh, where the Khalifs had resided; and it was not till Al Mu'izz came himself to take possession, bringing with him the bodies of his ancestors, that the place, or part of it, obtained the name of Al Kahirah, the subjugator or oppressor, the feminine form of Al Kahir, which is the Arab designation of the planet Mars, under whose evil influence the foundations were said to have been laid. The old palace stood where now is the court of the Kadee. Thence it spread on either side till two centuries after its foundation, on the death of the last Khalif of the Fatimite line, it was found to be inhabited by twelve thousand persons, all except the family of the Khalif, either eunuchs or women. On the south it reached to a mosque where the Commander of the Faithful, with a curtain held before him that none might see his sacred face, read prayers on Fridays, as chief Imam of Islam. The mosque was called in consequence Al Azhar, the most splendid, as the adjoining palaces were Ez Zahirah, the splendid. The glory has departed, the courts have been repeatedly rebuilt, the minarets are in the tawdriest taste; but Al Azhar is still the centre of Al Kahirah, the college where the Koran is taught, and where all that there is of fanaticism in Egypt is nurtured and cultivated. On the west the gardens and grounds of the palace extended to the canal, which then, as now, led from the Nile right through the city. The bridge which we mentioned above is lined with houses, so that many people who now [illegible] along the Moosky to the bazaar, have as little [illegible] they are crossing a bridge as that the [illegible] the burial-place of the Fatimite [illegible] the great walled garden, was the [illegible] brought by Al Mu'izz [illegible] and his descendants [illegible] me to an end, [illegible] old graves [illegible] relative [illegible] rubbish to [illegible] attributed it to [illegible] him that, being killed [illegible] was exposed to the beasts of [illegible] of the air, and never received burial [illegible] his companions. His barrier has been mu[illegible]ed in the modern sense, and has, like the Moo[illegible] lost half its beauty in the process. The military dispotism which now once more threatens Cairo is only a repetition of the history of the middle ages down to the Turkish conquest in 1516. Successive armies mutinied under successive generals, who in their turn built themselves mausoleums in which they were but seldom interred after their inevitable assassination. It has been pointed out that until now a force of Turks has always been in the pay of the Pasha of Egypt, who has, therefore, since the time of Mohammed Aly been able to maintain a position which the present Viceroy cannot hold, having no soldiers but of one kind. He thus resembles the rulers of Egypt before the Turkish conquest, when king after king was murdered by his Memlooks, or killed in battle by a rival. There is hardly a street corner in the old city without its tradition of blood. There is hardly a minaret which does not mark the scene of some tragedy. Al Makrizi, as quoted by Mr. Kay, offers an unpleasant picture of Cairo in the thirteenth century. The citizens were to be pitied for having to use water from contaminated wells, and from a canal full of the drainage of the neighbouring houses; for having to breathe the hot air of the desert, and incur ophthalmia. Another writer, Ibn Said, complains that life in Cairo is hard and poor, especially for the learned. The professors at the colleges have miserable salaries. The Jews and the Christians, as he bitterly observes, have a better lot than that of the faithful. They are occupied in medicine and in the collection of taxes. But Cairo is a good place for a pauper. Here he may live without fear of taxes, of tithes, of summonses or torments. He has no slave whose death may be a pretext for charging his master with having succeeded to an inheritance. He is not, therefore, likely to be imprisoned, fined, and tortured. Bread is cheap and abundant; he lives a life of ease, and is free to enjoy the songs and public amusements, and may even excoriate himself with hemp, dance naked, and behave foolishly. He does not fear impressment for the galleys. That is a fate reserved for the Western immigrant.—*Saturday Review.*

THE JEANETTE EXPEDITION.

THE following telegram has been received by way of Irkutsk, at the London office of the *New York Herald*, from Mr. W. H. Gilder, one of the special correspondents of the *Herald* in Siberia:—

"LENA DELTA, April 12 (24), 1882.

"Melville found bodies Delong's party, March 23; they were in two places 500 and 1,000 yards from wreck of scow. First started from supply depot to follow Nindemann's route from Usterday to Matvey, afterwards from Marvey back toward Usterday, looking for wreck. Found wreck, and following along bank, came upon rifle barrel hung upon four sticks supporting bridge poles of snow. Bank: set natives digging each side of poles who soon came upon two bodies under eight feet snow. While natives digging towards east Melville went on bank 20ft. above river to find place to take bearings; saw camp kettle and remains of fire about thousand yards from tent place, and, approaching, nearly stumbled upon Delong's hand sticking out of snow about thirty feet from edge of bank. Here, under about foot of snow, found bodies Delong and Ambier about three feet apart, and Ah Lorn lying at their feet, all partially covered by piece of tent and few pieces of blanket; all others, except Alexy, found at tent place. Lee and Knack close by. In cleft in bank towards west two boxes records with medicine chest and flag on staff at tent place, none of dead had boots, feet covered with rags tied on. In pockets of all were pieces of burnt skin clothing they had been eating; hands of all more or less burnt and looked as if when dying hand crawled into fire. Boyd lying over fire and clothing burnt through to skin which was not burnt. Collin's face covered with cloth. All bodies carried to top of hill three hundred feet high, about forty versts southwest from where found, and interred in mausoleum constructed of wood from scow built from[illegible] of pyramid, twenty-two feet long seven high surmounted by cross twenty-two feet high and foot square, hewn out of drift wood, conspicuous at distance of twenty versts. Mausoleum covered with stones, and to be sodded in spring, cross inscribed with records and names of dead cut in by search party in their house at night After completing tomb party separated to search delta for traces of Chips' people: Melville north-west part of delta, and west as far as Olenck River Nindemann's centre and Bartlett north-east. Nindemann and Bartlett found nothing. Melville not yet returned; search to be extended to Cape Borchoya and bay. Expect to finish in time to reach Jakutsk or Werchojansk before rivers break up; if not will have to retreat to foot of hills and mountains with natives until water falls, as whole delta covered with water in spring four feet deep, though now bank some places twenty feet above level of river; otherwise, would have buried dead where found. Letters with map and diagrams my mail."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at is. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon, road, London.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay. April 1, 1881.

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Cures [illegible] arising.
As [illegible] and warranted [illegible] constitu[illegible]rs to give [illegible]
[illegible] ALL PARTS [illegible] AND [illegible]ON.
[illegible]th March 1875.
[illegible]matism for several years, [illegible]n of the skin, of a local nature, [illegible]n of the hand, and was induced to try [illegible]re in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. [illegible] taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
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NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 5,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Government-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely.—

(i) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus waste land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(ii) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bond fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(iii) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(iv) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bond fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(b) no grant will be given on such a plan as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bond fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and employed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bond fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for losses of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
The 6th April, 1882 British Burmah.

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch ... ...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong ... ,, 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled ... ,, 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish ... ... ,, 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.
LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co. Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Security by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE. SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.
INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.
For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.
Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 34, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £253,296 ON 31st DEC. 1880.
THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz:—
TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.
The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.
Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.
The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.
TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.
The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.
The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Position of the Funds surpasses a State Life Office.
The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies effected, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from all other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.
CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.
The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberland Place, London.
LONDON DIRECTORS.
Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Park.
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P., Rumwell Hall, Chelmsford.
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington.
ACTUARY & AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.
W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., Late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.
MANAGING SECRETARY AND ACTUARY IN LONDON.
A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.
MANAGER FOR INDIA.
A. B. Antram, Esq., 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.
DIRECTORS IN INDIA.
J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs. Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.
BANKERS.—The Agra Bank, Limited.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.
MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., M. R. C. S., Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers, Fort.
By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.
No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, the system of Positive Notes effectually putting a stop to all such losses.
Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine.
The Surrender Value of Policies allowed is forty per cent. of the premiums paid, or one-half of the deposits with the Trustee, payable at option, after two years premiums have been received.
Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies are Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.
Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, Monthly and for a Limited Number of Years.
The best Security to Assignees.
Medical Examinations specially arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
No Restriction on Travel.
Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies.
Policies in favor of Wife free from demands of Creditors.
Assurances are effected in various
FORMS, VIZ:
1. Under the usual Life class.
2. Under the Endowment Scale, which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
3. On Joint lives.
4. For short terms of 1 to 10 years.
The Premium rates of the Company are as low as is consistent with the stability of the Life funds, and, when it is borne in mind that they are only payable for a stated term of years without prejudice to the payment at death of the amounts assured, are as low as or lower than the premia of other Societies. The Company does not accept Indian Lives at tentative rates but at rates sanctioned by actuaries.

PROGRESS OF THE HOME AND INDIAN FUNDS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.
On 31st December, 1872 .. £55,373
On 31st December, 1880 .. £227,400

TOTAL INDIAN BUSINESS IN 9 YEARS.
Propos